ONIONS REQUIRE VERY RICH SOIL

Work Into Seed Bed 3 or 4 Inches of Well-Rotted Manure, Say Specialists.

USE HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZER

Plants Grow Rapidly and Should Have Frequent Shallow Stirring of Surface Soil—Plant "Sets" in Rows 15 Inches Apart.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Onions require a mellow, rich soil; in fact, very few gardens are rich enough to grow good onions without some fertilizing. In preparing the soil break it up with a spading fork, working into the top 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, suggest garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer should also be spread over each square rod of ground and well raked into the soil a few days before planting the onion "sets." Poultry and sheep manure are both good fertilizers for onions, but must be used sparingly and well mixed with the soil to prevent burning the onion roots.

Require Frequent Stirring.

Onions grow very quickly and require frequent shallow stirring of the surface soil. The usual method is to plant the "sets" in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 5 inches apart in the rows, covering them just so the tops will be below the surface. A narrow steel rake is a good tool for working between the rows at first, but later as the onions attain some size a wheel hoe can be used. For the very first working and for getting between the individual plants in the rows there is nothing better than a short piece of lath with three wire brads driven through it at one end, making what is known as a "scratcher." By and by the onion tops will get so large that they almost fill the spaces between the rows and hand weeding may have to be resorted to in order to keep the crop free from weeds.

Scatter Nitrate of Soda.

About the time the onions begin to enlarge at the base, or to "bottom," as the growers say, it is a good plan to

Onions Are Easily Grown on Good Soil and Require Little Attention Besides Weeding.

scatter a very little nitrate of soda, not more than two pounds to the square rod, over the soil between the rows and work it in with a hoe or rake. This will stimulate the growth just at the time that the plants most need a little extra food and will usually increase the yield.

A quart of onion "sets" properly planted and given a fair chance will produce about one-half bushel of mature onions.

USES OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Best Fungicide to Apply on Vegetables, Grapes, Ornamental Plants and Potatoes.

Bordeaux mixture is our best fungicide for use on vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and ornamental plants. For apples and stone fruits, lime-sulphur replaces bordeaux. On potatoes bordeaux mixture not only protects the potato plant against fungous diseases, but also prevents the burning of the leaves which comes in hot, dry seasons. Sprayed plants outyield the unsprayed plants. For use on potatoes to control the potato beetle, one-half pound of paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the bordeaux mixture.

POISON BAIT FOR CUTWORMS

Paris Green or Arsenate Mixed With Wheat Bran and Molasses Is Specific Remedy.

Poisoned bran bait is the specific remedy for cutworms. The accepted formula for large acreages is wheat bran, 50 pounds; paris green or crude arsenic, two pounds; black strap molasses, two quarts; water, two to four quarts or more as needed. Mix the bran and poison thoroughly in a dry state, then add the diluted molasses, and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Distribute the bran over the infested field broadcast, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. Middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted for bran.

CONFINE DUCKS IN MORNING

During Laying Season Fowls Should Be Kept in House Until 9:30 or 10 o'Clock.

Ducks lay their eggs early in the morning, and should be confined to the house or pen until 9:30 or 10 o'clock. If allowed to roam earlier, they may lay in a pond or stream and the eggs be lost.

Silo Is Profitable.

Must be silos pay. Only one-third of the farms in New York State have 'em, but two-thirds of the cows of the state are kept on these farms.

Plant Garden Truck.

Peas, radish, lettuce, spinach, onions, carrots and beets may be planted as soon as the ground is ready.

Get Roots Into Soil.

Cultivate early. Get the plant roots deep into the ground before the hot, dry weather of summer.

SWISS CHARD GROWN MAINLY FOR GREENS

Soil Should Be Rich and Thoroughly Prepared.

When Young Plants Are Nicely Started They Should Be Thinned Out—Luculius Is Considered the Best Variety.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chard, usually spoken of as Swiss chard, is a form of beet with fleshy leaf-stems grown mainly for use as greens during early summer and fall. The seeds resemble those of the common garden beet and are planted in exactly the same manner. The soil on which chard is planted should be well enriched and, thoroughly pre-

Swiss Chard, a Beet Which Has Been Bred for Salad Foliage Instead of Root.

pared, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Plant the seeds in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and 10 to 12 seeds to the foot to insure a full stand. The seeds should be covered about 1 inch deep, and the surface slightly packed with the back of the hoe after the seeds are covered.

When the young plants are nicely started they should be thinned to stand about 4 or 5 inches apart in the row. The plants thinned out are commonly used as greens. Cultivate the same as beets, and in cutting for greens remove the leaf stems, leaving the roots and hearts of the plants to produce more leaf stems. The thick leaf stems are cooked the same as other greens. The variety of chard known as Luculius is considered best. Chards are of an ornamental nature and can be planted as a border along the garden.

PLAN TO SMOTHER BINDWEED

Alfalfa Is One of Best Means of Controlling Wild Morning Glory—Other Crops Useful.

Alfalfa, because of its excellent smothering effect and frequent cutting it receives, is one of the best all-around means of controlling bindweed (wild morning glory) in sections where alfalfa grows well, United States Department of Agriculture experts find. Cowpeas, sorghum, millet, soy beans and buckwheat are also useful as smothering crops, but are rarely as successful as alfalfa. It is well to follow alfalfa with a clean cultivated crop, such as corn.

Hogs are fond of both the underground and above ground growth of bindweed. If the land is plowed it will greatly assist the hogs in removing the underground parts. Sheep pasturing has been found helpful, but it is not as useful a method as hog pasturing. Grazing helps to hold bindweed in check, but can not be depended upon to secure eradication.

The use of chemicals other than salt has not been successful except under special conditions and is not recommended. Care should be exercised to prevent the introduction of the pest by means of (1) impure seed, especially impure wheat seed; (2) manure—bindweed seed may be contained in the droppings or may enter manure by the addition of bedding containing bindweed seeds, and (3) thrashing outfits, thrashing machines, unless thoroughly cleaned, may carry the seeds of bindweed from farm to farm.

POTATO SCAB LOWERS GRADE

Presence of Few Scabby Specimens May Cause Severe Depreciation in Value of Crop.

Scab is an example of a field disease that causes severe depreciation in the value of a crop of potatoes, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The presence of a few scabby potatoes may lower the grade of an otherwise fancy lot. In some sections scab can be controlled by seed treatment, but in many instances careful grading will prevent scabby potatoes as well as those affected with wire-worm, white-grub, nematode, and flea-beetle injury from reaching the market.

Spray Hard on Bee.

"For the sake of the bees," says Francis Jager, chief of the bee culture division at University farm, "do not spray fruit trees while they are in full bloom."

Pig Needs Much Water.

Over 40 per cent of the fat pig is water, and a reduction of the water supply, below natural requirements, will reduce the gain just as surely as a reduction of food.

Keep Everything Working.

From the silo to the hen, nothing on the farm should be allowed to loaf. Keep the one filled, and if the other doesn't pay her board bill serve her with gravy and stuffing.

Fresh Vegetable Supply.

Make repeated sowings of beans, carrots, beets, lettuce and radishes, that fresh vegetables may be obtained for the table during the later weeks of summer.

Essentials for Eggs.

Hard, sharp grit for grinding feed, and oyster shells to supply lime for egg shells are both necessary. Neither will replace the other.

Right Soils for Beans.

In spring give sandy soil the preference in setting out pole beans; but in the summer a heavier soil is better.

Chickens Should Be Waiting.

The chickens should always be waiting and ready when the next feeding time comes.

Wrap in Favor as Paris Mode

From the standpoint of variety the coats of this season are a great success, observes a fashion writer. Wraps are more important than we expected them to be. For several months there has been considerable talk about the tailored suit and about its once more becoming the backbone of the American woman's wardrobe.

This movement has the indorsement of Paris, inasmuch as various great houses there have tailored suits a prominent place in their collections. The early dean of the child of fashion may be left to the door of the smartly dressed woman who had thoroughly learned the advantages of a one-piece frock, a good looking coat over a skirt of the material and blouse of another, which broke the lines of the figure at the waist and was anything but beautiful. Even the overblouse gave little assistance, as it was of contrasting material, if not a contrasting color to the skirt and coat.

The leading American dressmaking houses report absolutely no demand for the tailored suit.

Although creators of styles may bring out startling new things, they are too clever to force them upon the public. There is a vast difference between creators of styles and makers of fashions, the former being the originators of the models that are brought out from which women may make their choice and the latter the woman who wears her clothes with such grace and charm that every other woman wants to copy them.

Humped-Back Cape Bizarre Novelty.

Designers and manufacturers, to be successful from a financial point of view, must make what women want, whether it is a new fashion or an old one. Consequently they have given unstinted attention to coats. There is an unlimited number of models as well as materials displayed. Beautiful crepe de chine coats and capes vie with those of soft satins and striking new worsteds.

Laces not only plain, but beautifully embroidered, play their part, as do wonderful trimmings of ribbons and silks. Huge rosettes on one coat illustrate a typical new coat trimming. This is Madeleine et Madeleine's new humped-back cape, said to be designed after the Hindustan or Persian priest's robe. This wrap is the sensational novelty of their collection. It is developed in black and gold lame, with deep flounces of black net threaded with black and gold to form a pattern on Brussels mesh similar to the new face veilings. These flounces are bordered by narrow fiutings of the same embroidered net.

Encircling the body are five huge flower motifs, in rose pattern, developed in a cotton ribbon, hand painted in water colors to simulate

The Sensational Hump-Backed Cape of Black and Gold Lame With Flounces of Black Net Threaded With Black and Gold.

faded tea rose shades. These ornaments are distinctly like a padded applique standing away about half an inch.

The peculiar neck effect in this wrap, which is a distinctly new feature, is obtained by a framelike support or lining which holds it to the back. It in no way separates the collar, but continues with the drapery of the coat. Mlle. Madeleine, who designed the coat, claims that it is suitable for all types of figures, and will give a more slender line to the stout woman than the ordinary collar. Through an inside support the material forming the wrap flares down from a rounding shelflike extension, and, once the folds of the material leave the neck, it is a fact that they do fall perfectly straight, so that there is absolutely no curve of the figure at the center back. The head and neck of the wearer seem to fit into this groovelike space formed by the collar foundation. It is most

Another of the Present Season's Novelties—a Puff Cape of Velours de Laine in Dull Rust Red Elaborately Embroidered.

eccentric, but, one must admit, interesting. It has a name of its own—Seindia.

Blue Serge Wrap Transparent Effect.

It is not only in the dressy wraps that one finds this collar of Madeleine et Madeleine, but also in more practical styles for day wear. The model known as Trou Trou, is an interesting example of the use of the hump collar in connection with a waist-length cape, showing that it is equally well adapted for the more simple form of wrap.

Another important and interesting feature in connection with this model is that, while the coat is developed in blue serge, it is given a transparent effect through the very elaborate open-pattern embroidery which shows a crepe georgette lining.

Women will enjoy a blue serge coat which is not uncomfortable in its weight for summer. Attention is called to the fact that this model has the low-set kimono sleeves characteristic of so many of the new spring coats.

Another novel idea in wraps, presented with great success by Madeleine et Madeleine, is the puff cape. They show this developed in a number of different materials.

One of the most attractive models, Kitah by name, which is made in a lovely dull rust red velours de laine of almost featherweight, elaborately embroidered in gold. This, too, is given a semitransparent effect by wonderful open work embroidery and through the interstices is revealed a gold lame underlay. The mantle itself is lined throughout with copper colored mousseline.

The silhouette given by this wrap is very interesting. The wearer appears to be girdled at the knees and closely enveloped above in a sort of cocoon-like wrapping. There are no arm holes and the cape is held snugly in at the front when worn. In spite of the puff, there is little look of fullness.

Madeleine et Madeleine also make a similar wrap in black taffeta, which matches a black taffeta dress. This model has double puffs and ends without a flounce, but has a knee encircling girdle at the bottom. Below this the dress continues in matching material.

French Doll Type Low Girdled Model.

This particular style of wrap, in combination with a dress designed to emphasize the silhouette, makes one of the novelties of the season. It divides the figure in a peculiar way on account of the very low girdling. Only about one fourth of the length is given over to what might be called the skirt, and the remainder is the body of the garment. In some way it recalls the outline of what is known as the low-waisted baby dress, so frequently seen on French dolls.

No Pockets, Need Handbag

Numerous Suitable Materials From Which to Construct the Necessary Convenience.

As pockets crowded with all the articles necessary to the woman who is engaged in business, who shops in the city stores, or who attends the theater, are taboo, some sort of handbag is most necessary.

For practical purposes one of leather, pin seal or walrus, with a metal or self-mounting is quite the thing. Suede, too, fashions a semi-tailored flat purse which, with its shell front and gold and enameled clasp, is quite smart enough for the most elaborate of suits.

For the more leisure hours a different kind of bag is shown. One is of rose taffeta and finished around the edges with rose bead balls. An attractive little case is of gold with a design in pale blue enamel work on the front. A tiny circular space for the monogram is cut out in the enamel so that the gold shows. It has a finely wrought gold chain which slips on over the finger.

A fascinating bag of silk is composed of three ruffles attached to a mounting of carved ivory suggestive of the Orient, while a small envelope purse is of black and white beaded strips worked in diagonal style. The fastening is of bright-green enamel.

Varied Hat Styles.

To attempt to describe the prevailing vogue in hats is next to impossible. Crowns and brims are high and low, narrow and wide. Trimmings are much as you desire to make them. Materials cover a wide range.

Lingerie.

Some of the latest materials used in lingerie are pussywillow taffeta and canton crepes. Initialed lingerie is the thing nowadays and some of the makers are giving their customers the choice of elaborate monograms.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 22

THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF THE FAMILY.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:38-42; 2:51, 52; II Tim. 3:14, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord. Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged.—Col. 3:20, 21.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Col. 3:18-25; II Tim. 1:3-5; Tit. 2:1-8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping to Make Home Happy.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Making Home Happy.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Being a Christian at Home.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Christian Ideal of Family Life.

The Lesson Committee has made an infelicitous choice of title for this lesson. The teacher would better ignore it and give himself to the explanation of the passages of Scripture selected, as they are of immense importance.

1. The Behavior of Martha and Mary When Jesus Was In the Home (Luke 10:38-42).

The attitude of Martha and Mary toward Jesus was the same; they both loved Him sincerely.

1. Jesus welcomed into Martha's home (v. 39). Though Jesus had no home of His own, into this home He could come at any time and throw off the restraints incident to a public ministry. How pleasant it is to enter a home where one can feel "at home"! In Martha's home Jesus was welcomed for what He was, not for what He might appear to be. This home was His special retreat in the last days of His life on earth.

2. Mary sitting at Jesus' feet (v. 39). Though this was Martha's home, her sister Mary lived with her. Mary had a peculiar spiritual insight which prompted her to sit at Jesus' feet and listen to His words. The real place to hear Jesus' word is at His feet. Let no one imagine that Mary did not render any service. The little word "also" implies that she had taken her turn at service.

3. Martha's complaint (v. 40). She was desirous of preparing the very best possible meal for Jesus because she loved Him. She was mistaken as to what pleased Jesus. He much prefers the love which concerns itself with Him than for His. Because of her failure to perceive this she was "cumbered about much serving." Her serving got on her nerves; she became distracted. In her distraction she not only found fault with Mary, but even censured Jesus for allowing Mary to sit at His feet while the dinner was not finished. In order to serve Jesus without distraction one must first sit at His feet and listen to His words. This gives personal poise.

4. Jesus' reply (vv. 41, 42). (1) He rebuked Martha, telling her that she was careful and troubled about many things. Those who are concerned with the Master are anxious for nothing (Phil. 4:6). The one thing needful for every life is to sit at Jesus' feet. The time to choose this place is in the day of sunshine. (2) He commends Mary. "Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away." Those who choose this good part cannot be robbed of it by circumstances, friends, or foes.

II. Jesus, the Obedient Son (Luke 2:51, 52).

Although Jesus was conscious of His deity and divine mission, He rendered due obedience as a faithful son. Since He was known as the carpenter's son (Matt. 13:55), and the carpenter (Mark 6:3), it is reasonable to suppose that He assisted Joseph in his work as a carpenter, and after Joseph's death He, as the eldest son of the family, continued with the trade to support the family. Indeed, tradition has it that soon after they found Him in the temple at the age of twelve, Joseph died leaving the care of the family upon Him. The obedient child is really about his father's business when running errands for mother in loving obedience to her request. Asking questions in the temple, of the doctors, was no more His divinely appointed work than rendering obedience and being subject to His parents. The obedience which He rendered was a glad and free obedience. He did not chafe under the drudgery of the common place. In this free obedience He grew up. Right development can only be had in useful service.

III. Timothy's Home Training (II Tim. 3:14, 15).

This is a picture of a real Christian home. From a child, that is, a babe, Timothy was taught the Holy Scriptures (v. 15). This teaching was not done in the Sunday school, but in the home of his mother (II Tim. 1:5). The Sunday school can never take the place of home teaching. Timothy had a godly ancestry. His mother had the good sense to fill his mind with the word of God before it became preoccupied with other things. The reason this is so important is because the Scriptures are God-breathed, and able to make one wise. The wisdom which is obtained from the Scriptures leads to Christ, the only Savior, in whom alone is salvation (Acts 4:12). He is the central theme of the Scriptures. Those who know the Scriptures come to know Christ. The Scriptures not only lead to Christ the Savior, but they sanctify the life, for they are holy.

His Best.

David Starr Jordan said that a man is at his best at seventy. And so he is. And he is at his best at twenty, or at forty or at ninety if he is at his best then. In other words he is at his best when he is at his best. And it is his own fault if he isn't at his best at any age. We are exactly what we will ourselves to be. God makes us, and then He leaves it to us what we want to do about it.

Those Without Fault.

And I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on the Mount Zion, and with him an hundred and forty and four thousand, having the Father's name written in their foreheads. And in their mouths was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God.—Revelation 14:1, 5.

Peace.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee; because he trusteth in Thee.—Isaiah 26:3.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

SIR PERCIVAL PORK.

"Grunt, grunt," said Sir Percival Pork, "I'm a fine pig. But just because my name is Sir Percival Pork I do not put on airs.

"I've no use for creatures who get up in the world and who put on airs. They like to pretend that they've always been up in the world and they look down on their friends they've always had.

"They aren't really up in the world, for people who're really and truly up in the world, or who really and truly amount to something, don't need to put on airs.

"Now I've never done that. I've always been a pig and a pig I'll always be.

"I'm not ashamed to say that I came from a pig pen though my home here is known as the Pig Palace. It is the same as a pen only it is cleaner than most pens are apt to be.

"But do your suppose I pretend that I never saw a pen? Not a bit of it. I'm glad to have been born in a pen. It shows that I'm a regular pig."

"You're a regular pig, all right," said Sir Benjamin Bacon. "Yes, you're a regular pig, squeal, squeal."

"And you are too," said Sir Percival Pork. "Grunt, grunt, you are most certainly a regular pig."

"And I'm proud of it," said Sir Benjamin Bacon. "I, too, would never put on airs.

"Though I should become a King Pig I would never give up being a regular pig.

"People and creatures who try to pretend they're so fine and who like to forget their old homes don't have any fun. They're always being so

"A Pig I'll Always Be."

afraid that some one will say, 'Ha, ha, you came from the pen five miles down the road,' or, 'Ha, ha, you used to live in a little hut.'

"If they were still proud of their old pen home or their old hut home they wouldn't be afraid all the time that some one was going to make them feel ashamed.

"I think a creature should be ashamed of such shame!"

"Do you imagine you will ever be a King Pig?" asked Sir Percival.

"No, I don't imagine I ever will be," said Sir Benjamin. "But even if I were I wouldn't forget that I was a pig. I would be the same good, natural, old pig I had always been.

"I would have Court Scratching Parties."

"Grunt, grunt, squeal, squeal, what would you have?" asked Sir Percival.

"I would have Court Scratching Parties," said Sir Benjamin, "and we'd all have a beautiful time having our backs scratched and rubbed.

"We love to have our backs scratched or rubbed and I wouldn't put on airs and pretend to be above such things even if I became a King."

"Good for you, Sir Benjamin," said Sir Percival. "You're a pig after my own heart.

"Just because you might have a higher position would be no reason why you should put on airs.

"Now I don't believe Sir David Duck's cousins who live in a marshy swamp in a beautiful and famous river, put on any more airs than Sir David and his family who live near here.

"Sir David has told me that his cousins are good, sensible, quacking ducks. That's the right idea, I think.

"What a time the wind clouds are having today by the way! They look like a windy day, all right, and that is what they mean by looking as they do.

"But oh, I shall not think about clouds, for I am on the ground and it is foolish, they say, to dream one is living in the clouds when one is on the earth. People they say such a thing of are people who aren't paying attention to what is going on about them. That is what I believe it means at any rate.

"Oh well, I will talk no more. For I am a regular pig and I must eat. Yes, Sir Percival Pork must eat. He is famous for eating!"

Where Ignorance Was Bliss.

A farmer saw a boy picking apples from one of his best apple trees. He tried to catch him but the boy was too quick for him, and so the farmer changed his tactics.

"Come here, my little son," he said in a soft voice, with a counterfeited friendliness, "come here to me a minute! I want to tell you something."

"Not likely!" replied the boy. "Little ones like me don't need to know everything."—Railroad Men.

Who Kissed Teacher?

The kindergarten had been studying the wind all of the week—its power, effects, and so forth—until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest, the teacher said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school today in the trolley car the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?" And, according to Harper's Magazine, the children joyfully answered: "The conductor!"

Solid Concrete Foundation.

Teacher—What are the duties of a sealer of weights and measures?

Freshie—Chiefly to keep the balance of trade synonymous with the scales of justice.

Never Touches Water.

What goes over the water, under the water, and yet never touches the water?—A woman walking across a bridge with a pail of water on her head.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.63; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $1.50; May, $1.50.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is worth 77 to 78 cents per bu for carlots No. 3 or better.

Cob corn firmer with first hand offerings of prime yellow cob corn light, and a fair inquiry on a basis of $3.95@4 per brl. for carlots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3 white, 47@47½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot $1.49½; bag lots nearby rye, as to conditions, $1.30@1.54¼; yesterday No. 2 Western spot closed at $1.49½.

Hay—Standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat, nominal, $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 36@37c; creamery, choice, 34@35; creamery, good, 32@33; creamery, prints, 37@39; creamery, blocks, 35@37; ladles, 26@27; Western and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 24c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia firsts, 24; West Virginia firsts, 24; Southern firsts, 23.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, 40@42c; winter, under 2 lbs., 50@55; spring, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 55@65; do, under 1 lb., 50@55; old roosters, 16; old hens, over 4 lbs., 35@36; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 27@28; white pekings, young, 29@30; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; young, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, each, large, 85@90; old, each 50.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 90c@$1; New York, 90c@$1; Western, 90c@$1; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia cobblers, 90c@$1; McCormicks, 65@75; Southern Maryland, do, 75@85; all sections, No. 2, 40@50; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $1.50@1.75; new, Florida, No. 1, per brl. $7.50@8.50 No. 2, $4@5; No. 3, all sections, $2@2.50; South Carolina, $7.50@8.25; No. 2, $4@5; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4@5; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, No. 1, $4@5; Eastern Shore Virginia, $4@5; York River and Richmond, $4@5; yams, all sections, No. 1, per brl, $4@5; sweets and yams.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red, $1.69; No. 2 hard, $1.73, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.62, c. i. f., track New York, to arrive, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.80, c. i. f., track New York, second half, May shipment.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81½c, and No. 2 mixed, 80¾, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 1 white, 51c.

Live Poultry—Easier; broilers, 35@65c; fowls, 34; roosters, 16; turkeys, 25.

Dressed Poultry—Easier; Western chickens, 25@60c; fowls, 25@38; turkeys, 20@28; old roosters, 18@22.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, $1.40@1.50; No. 2, $1.30@1.40; No. 3, $1.15@1.25; shipping, $1@1.10.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36@36½c; do, extras (92 score), 35½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 31@34½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25@26½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@34; do, browns, extras, 31@32; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26@29; storage packed extra firsts, 28½@29; do, firsts, 27@28.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, short held, specials, 18@19c; do, average run, 17½; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16½@17½; do, average run, 16.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.61@1.66; do, garlicky $1.52@1.57.

Corn—No. 2, 75@75½c; No. 3, 72@72½; No. 4, 70½@71.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 3, 49@49½; No. 4, 45½@46.

Butter—Western creamery extra, 37½c; nearby prints, fancy, 48@50.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 26c; do, current receipts, 25½; Western extra firsts, 26; Western firsts, 25@25½; fancy selected packed, 35@36.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy, flat, fresh, 17½@18½c; fair to good, 16@17; long horn, fresh, 17@18; single daisies, fresh, 17½@18½.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 34@38c; spring chickens, broils, not leghorns, 60@65; do, leghorns, 40@50.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.25@9.25; bulls, $5.50@7.25; cows, $1.75@7.

Calves—Veals, $7@11.50; culls, $6@7; little calves, $6.50@7; skim milks, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Maryland spring lambs, $15; clipped sheep (ewes), $5@7; culls, $3@4.

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal calves, choice, per lb., 11c; heavy, fat, 9½@10½; fair to good veals, 9½@10¼; ordinary to medium, 8@10; smooth, fat, per head, $15@20; rough, $10@13; common, thin, $5@10.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies $9; heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers and pigs, $9.65@9.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $7.25; top lambs, $11.

Calves—Top, $11.

Soft Melodies.

"Why are angels always represented as playing on harps?"

"Probably," replied Miss Cayenne "to keep our minds as far as possible from thoughts of the customary music provided by a phonograph in an adjacent flat."

It Was a Grand Finale.

Hearne—Was Samson a success as a professional strong man?

Byrde—Well, we know his last act brought down the house.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR.

MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Bolusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of

Printing

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant

We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.

We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?

That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was doing what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.

Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.

We Are Anxious to Help

Our Advertising Service

Means More Sales for You, Mr. Business Man

When you begin advertising in this paper you start on the road to more business. There is no better or cheaper medium for reaching the buyers of this community.

We can also provide Artistic Printing of every description.

Sale Bills

If you need some come in and see US